# He Would Give Them Their Independence.

#### EVILS OF PRESENT SYSTEM.

## Filipinos Able to Govern Themselves, He Says.

Majerity of Natives of the Northern Islands Opposed to a Continuance of Our Rule -American Officials, High Salaried and Otherwise, Expensive—Summary of the Arguments Offered Against the Present Cofonial Policy-Pledges Made to the Filipines by American Officials Concerning Ultimate Independence.

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SINGAPORE, Jan. 22.- Having in previous articles discussed the conditions as I found them in the Philippines, let us consider what the United States should do in regard to the Filipinos and their islands.

First, as to the northern group of islands. the islands north of Mindanao. Have the Filipinos a right to self government? Do they desire self government and independence? Have they the capacity for self government?

The first question must be answered in the affirmative, if our theory of government is correct. That governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is either true or false; if true, we cannot deny its application to the Filipinos; If false, we must find some other foundation

for our own Government. The second question I am able to answer, Yes. My visit to the Philippines has settled this question in my mind.

I bave heard people in America affirm that the intelligent Filipinos preferred American sovereignty to self government, but this is unqualifiedly false. Capt. J. A Moss, a member of Gen. Corbin's personal staff, recently made a trip through the provinces of Pampanga, Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan and published a journal of his trip in one of the Manila papers upon his return. He concluded his observations as

"The discharged soldiers who are married to native women and who are 'growing up with the country,' and are, therefore, in a most excellent position to feel the native pulse, all told me the great majority of the natives have no use for us. Ex-interprefers and other Filipinos with whom I was on intimate, cordial relations while serving in the provinces told me the same

"I have, therefore, from the foregoing, come to the conclusion that the Filipinos may be divided into three classes: (a) The ous few,' comprising those who are really friendly toward the Americans and think our Government beneficial to the miands; (b) those who are in some way beneficiaries of the Government and entertein for us what may be termed 'expedient friendship': (a) the great majority, who have absolutely no use for us and to please who:n we cannot get out of the islands any too

PRELING FOR INDEPENDENCE.

The conclusion drawn by Capt. Moss in warranted by the facts and the feeling for independence is stronger in Manila, if possible, than in the provinces. I talked with Filipinos, official and unofficial, and while they differed in the degree of friendliness which they felt toward the United States all expected ultimate independence.

The college students of Manila in the various law schools, medical colleges and engineering schools, numbering in all about 1,000, prepared and presented to me a memorial of more than fifty printed pages. This was prepared by sub-committees, and afterward discussed, adopted and signed by the students.

It presented an elaborate review of the conomic, industrial and political situation, viewed from the standpoint of these young men. It criticized certain acts of the American Government thought to be unjust and set forth arguments in favor of self goverament and independence-arguments so fundamental and so consistent with American ideals that no American statesman would have publicly disputed them ten years ago. AMERICAN LACK OF SYMPATHY.

The Filipinos point out that the Americans lack that sympathy for and interest

in the Filipino necessary to just legislation and this argument is no reflection upon the good intentions of Americans. In fact, good intention is generally admitted, but Americans at home recognize as do Filipinos here, that good intentions are not all that is required

We have in the United States men of equal general intelligence but differing in sympathy that no amount of good intent can keep one from doing what the other regards as unjust. Take, for instance, the representative capitalist and the average laboring man; neither would feel that the other, however well meaning, was competent to speak for him.

The Filipinos also deny that the Americans are sufficiently acquainted with Philippine affairs to legislate wisely. We also recognize the force of this argument at home and we leave the people of each State to act upon their own affairs.

The people of a city would resent in terference in their local affairs by the people of the country, although identical in race and language. They would resent just as much the attempt of any group of men, however wise, to direct their government during a temporary residence.

How, then, can Congress expect to legislate wisely for people who are not only separated from America by the widest of the oceans, but differ from the people of the United States in color, race, history and traditions? How can a body of men, however benevolent and intelligent, hope by a few months residence to so identify themselves with the Filipinos as to mak rules and regulations suited to their needs?

BIGH SALARIES. The Filipinos also present an argument against the expensiveness of American rule; and this argument is not only unanswerable, but it is directed against an

evil which is without remedy If Americans are to hold office in the Philippines they must be well haid. They not only receive as much as they would receive in the United States for the

in order to compensate them for serving

so far from home. This is not only theoretically true, but the theory is exemplified in the payroll.

The Governor-General receives \$20,000 a year, two-fifths of the salary of the President of the United States, and yet what a contrast between the duties and respon-sibilities of the two positions! What a difference, too, in the wealth of the two countries and in the ability of the taxpayers of the two countries to pay the salaries!

The three American members of the commission (excluding the Governor-General) receive \$15,000 per year, almost twice the salary of Cabinet officers and three times the salary of Senators and members of Congress. It is true that these salaries do not appear as salaries paid for work on the commission, but as each American member of the commission receives \$10,000 as head of a department and \$5,000 as a member of the commission his total income is \$15,000, while the Filipino members of the commission receive but \$5,000.

The members of the Philippine Supreme Court receive \$10,000 each (the Filipino members of the court receiving the same as the Americans), a sum much larger

tenance of as good a government as can be

imposed upon them from without. Before visiting the Philippines I advocated independence on the broad ground that all people are capable of self government-not that all people if left to themselves, would maintain governments equally good, or that all people are capable of participating upon equal terms in the maintenance of the same government, but that all people are endowed by their Creator with capacity to establish and maintain a government suited to their own needs and sufficient for their requirements. To deny this proposition would, as Henry Clay suggested more than half a century ago, be to impeach the wisdom and benevolence of the Creator.

I advocated independence for another reason, namely, because a refusal to admit the Filipinos capable of self government would tend to impair the strength of the doctrine of self government when applied to our own people

#### INTELLIGENCE AND VOTING.

Since becoming acquainted with the Filipinos I can argue from observation as well as from theory, and I insist that the Filipinos are capable of maintrining a

tion, freedom of the press, toleration of all religious sects, laws common with hers and administrative and economic autonomy.

Here was a recognition of the doctrine of self government and a recognition of the freedom of the press as the bulwark of liberty. There was also a demand for freedom of conscience and the right to administer their own affairs for their own

#### COLONIAL LAWS.

In the proclamation from which I have quoted there was no demand for independence, but it must be remembered that we did not demand independence from England until after we found it was impossible to secure justice under a colonial system.

Whether by the demand for "laws common with hers" the Filipinos meant that they wanted the protection of laws made by the Spanish for themselves I do not know. If that is the meaning of their demand they must be credited with understanding the importance of a principle to which some of our own public men seem to be blind.

The evil of a colonial policy, the gross

If it is accomplished the history of the Philippines will hold no brighter page than that which recites the struggle of a simple people to fit themselves for independent government.

"If it is accomplished the fairest page in American history will be that which records the creation of a new nation and the unselfish development of an alien race."

If this is not a promise of ultimate inde pendence, what possible meaning can the language have? If the Administration does not intend that the Filipinos shall some day be independent, its representatives should not hold out this hope.

There is even higher authority for the hope of independence. When the so-called Taft party visited the Philippines last summer Secretary Taft made a speech in which he assumed to speak for the President. Referring to the President's opinion, he said:

"He believes, as I believe, and as do most Americans who have had great familiarity with the facts, that it is absolutely impossible to hope that the lessons which it is the duty of the United States to teach the whole Filipino people can be learned by them, as a a body, in less than a generation; and that the probability is that it will take a longer period in which to render them capable of

furthest. Bu be granted in or after a long longer delay about a

I have tried to impress upon the Filipinos the necessity of leaving this question to the people of the United States and the importance of proving in every possible way the virtues, the character and the progress of the people; I have pointed out the folly of insurrection and the damage done to their cause by resorting to force of arms, but I am equally anxious to impress upon my own countrymen the importance of dealing frankly and fairly with the Fili-

We have more at stake in this matter than have the Filipinos. They still have their national greatness to achieve; our position is already established. We have the greatest republic known to history we are the foremost champion of the doctrine of self government and one of the leading exponents of Christianity.

We can afford, aye, our honor requires us, to be candid with the Filipinos and to take them into our confidence. We dare not make them victims of commercial greed or use their islands for purely selfish purposes. It is high time to announce a purpose that shall be righteous and carry out that purpose by means that shall be honorable.

In my next article I shall endeavor to elaborate a plan which will, in my judgment, bring independence to the Filipinos, relieve us of the expense of colonialism, secure every legitimate advantage which could be expected from a permanent occupation of the islands, and, in addition, enable our nation to set the world an example in dealing with tropical races.

#### ODD CONDITIONS IN LEGACIES. Hard Work for a Vegetarian's Helr-German Soldler's Photograph.

Thirty thousand pounds is a nice lump sum, but not long ago the Town Council of Thun, in Switzerland, unhesitatingly refused that amount of money. It was left to his native place by a wealthy brewer named Feller, with the stipulation that one man whom he had always disliked should be deprived of his office of Town Clerk and that another object of his aversion should never again be reelected to the School Board. The town took the will into court says London Tit-Bits, but could not alter it, so the money went to the Swiss Government.

The wills of men who attempt after their death to wreak their hate upon the living always cause trou' le. Harvey Scott, who died in Canada, hated his heirs, so he directed his executors to burn £5,000 in bank notes. But the law says that a man who burns bank notes is guilty of arson. The executors refuse to comply with the condition and so render themselves liable to prosecution, and all sorts of legal complications are the result.

A year or so ago the sum of £65,000 was left by an uncle who resided in Germany to a young Edinburgh man, but the conditions make the legacy a difficult one to win. The legatee must travel around the world visiting fourteen different countries specified, and after two years return home and write a book upon what he has seen. This book is to be submitted to certain authorities specified by name, and these are to give their opinion upon it, If this is favorable, well and good; the money will be paid over; if not, the unfortunate legatee must again start off on his travels and make a second attempt to attain the necessary standard of

excellence.

Wills which forbid heirs to marry certain people or to marry at all before a certain age are productive of endless trouble, and those which make a particular marriage the condition of a legacy are still worse. Nearly fifteen years ago a Manchester banker died, leaving all his fortune to his dopted son on condition that the latte found and married the banker's grand-

This lady was the daughter of the dead man's eldest son, with whom he had quar-relled many years before, and who had emigrated to New South Wales. The emigrated to New South Wales. The heir obediently set off for Australia, and succeeded after great difficulty in finding the granddaughter, only to discover, that as the result of an accident, she was a hopeas the result of an accuse, see was a nopeless paralytic. Of course, marriage was out of the question, but he promptly offered to share the money with her, half and half. Her mother, however, who was still alive, declared the compression and declared to the compression and declared. refused his compromise, and declared that her daughter was rightful heir to the whole amount. The case went into court, and after two years litigation, during which nearly half the entire fortune was spent in costs, the granddaughter won the suit. unfortunate adopted son, after wasting three years, was left pennile

A well known vegetarian lecturer left some £600 a year to a nephew on condition that the latter never touched meat, that he wrote and had published at least three articles a year, and gave six lectures on the vegetarian cause. His heir prefers a cut of roast beef and a pint of bitter to any vegetables, however perfectly cooked, and finds himself condemned to a diet which he dislikes and which does not suit him. The articles and lectures are also trying to a man who cares nothing for literary work and has no gift for public speaking.

The most dreadful legacy of recent time

was received by the uncle of a German soldier named Van Lindo, who was hanged

completely unhinged his mind, and a few weeks later he died.

First Operation for Appendicitis.

From the Denver Times.

Confined at St. Luke's Hospital, havin

ecently undergone an operation on one of her

recently undergone an operation on one of her fingers, which had become deformed from a break and which was straightened, is Miss Mary H. Gartside, who has the distinction of being the first person on record to have the vermiform appendix removed. It was because of this operation, which was purely experimental and which was resorted to in the last extreme, that the possibility of removing the appendix was discovered.

resorted to in the age extreme, that the possibility of removing the appendix was discovered.

Miss Gartside lives in Minneapolis and to-day, at the age of 42, is hale and hearty, with no sign of her former trouble. The case is written up in all the medical books and the knowledge that Miss Gartside is again in Denver is a matter of interest in the medical world and she has been the subject of much attention from the physicians in the city.

A history of the case is found in the Colorado Medicine. The article is prefaced by a note that states that investigations show that this case antedates all others by more than two years. When the operation was performed, in January, 1885, there was no antecedent or contemporary history of such a case, and Dr. Grant, after studying the case, decided that it would be possible to remove the appendix. The operation was performed at the Gavtside home in Davenport, Iowa.

Old Coins to Order.

From the Kansas City Journal.

Pabylon in the way of ancient coins has

aroused the suspicions of visitors. An

American who was going around with

guide became distrustful of the

The great productiveness of the ruins of

port. Iowa.

last year for a brutal murder. I demned man left an order with

It seemed worth while to the commission to appropriate that much for a purpose which promised so much for the health and comfort of those engaged in the benevolent work of establishing a stable government The commission could hardly be blamed for relying upon the opinion of the engineer, and the engineer doubtless meant well. The first appropriation scarcely made

than that usually paid to Judges in the

United States in courts of similar impor-

tance. This high range of salaries runs

through the entire list of civil officials.

Except in the case of Judges, the Filipino

officials, as a rule, receive considerably

ss than the Americans performing sin

work, and this is a constant source of com-

plaint. To Americans it is a sufficient

answer to say that high salaries are neces-

sary to secure able and efficient officials from the United States, but the Filipino

"Why, then, do you insist upon sending

Not only must the salaries of Ameri-

us Americans to do what our people can

do and would do for less compensation?'

THE \$2,500,000 BENGUET ROAD.

cans be high but Americans must be sur-

rounded with comforts to which the average

Filipino is not accustomed. No one can

remain in the Philippines long without

hearing of the Benguet road and the enor

There is a mountain resort in Benguet

province, in north central Luzon, which

the commission thought might be developed

into a summer capital or a place to which

the families of the officials, if not the officials

themselves, might retreat during the heated

term. The railroad running from Manila

to Dagupan would carry the health seeker

o within thirty or forty miles of Benguet,

and an engineer estimated that a wagon

road could be constructed the rest of the

mous sum expended in its construction.

is quick to respond:

way for \$75,000.

and there is no chance of lowering it.

an impression, and the second engineer estimated that the cost would be a little greater. Having invested \$75,000, the commission did not like to abandon the plan, and so further appropriations were made until more than \$2,500,000 in gold has been drained from the insular treasury, and the Benguet road is not yet completed. If it ever is completed, it will require a constant outlay of a large sum annually to keep it in repair.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS PRAISED. Having met the members of the comnission and other Americans residing

in the Philippines, I am glad to testify that they are, as a rule, men of character, ability and standing. The personnel of Philippine official life is not likely to be improved, and so long as we occupy the islands under a colonial policy the Benguet experiment is liable to be repeated in various forms, and yet the Filipinos point to the Benguet folly to illustrate both ignorance of local conditions and partiality

toward the foreign population. FILIPINOS AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The third question, "Are the Filipinos competent to govern themselves?" is the one upon which the decision must finally turn. Americans will not long deny the fundamental principles upon which our own Government rests, nor will they upon mature reflection assert that foreigners can sympathize as fully with the Filipino as representatives chosen by the Filipinos

The expensiveness of a foreign government and its proneness to misunderstand local needs will be admitted by those who give the subject any thought, but well meaning persons may still delude themselves with the belief that Spanish rule has incapacitated the present generation for wisely exercising the franchise or that special conditions may unfit the same work, but they must receive more Filipinos for the establishment and main-

stable government without supervision from without. I do not mean to say that they could maintain their independence if attacked by some great land grabbing Power, but that so far as their own internal affairs are concerned they do not need to be subject to any alien government. There is a wide difference, it is true, be-

FILIPINO BOYS WITH BLOWGUNS.

tween the general intelligence of the educated Filipino and the intelligence of the laborer on the street and in the field, but this is not a barrier to self government. Intelligence controls in every government, except where it is suppressed by military force. Where all the people vote the intelligent man has more influence than the unintelligent one, and where there is an obvious inequality a suffrage qualification usually excludes the more ignorant.

Take the case of the Japanese, for intance. No one is disposed to question their ability to govern themselves, and yet the suffrage qualifications are such that less than one-tenth of the adult males are permitted to vote. Nine-tenths of the Japanese have no part in law making, either directly or through their representatives. and still Japan is the marvel of the present

generation. In Mexico the gap between the educated classes and the peons is fully as great, if not greater, than the gap between the extremes of Filipino societey, and yet Mexico is maintaining a stable government, and no party in the United States advocates our making a colony of Mexico on the theory that she cannot govern herself.

### ATTEMPTS TO WIN INDEPENDENCE.

Those who question the capacity of the Filipinos for self government overlook the stimulating influence of self government upon the people; they forget that responsibility is an educating influence, and that patriotism raises up persons fitted for the work that needs to be done. Those who speak contemptuously of the capacity of the Filipino ignore the fact that they were fighting for self government before the majority of our people knew where the Philippine Islands were.

Two years before our war with Spain Rizal was put to death because of his advocacy of larger liberty for his people, and when I witnessed the celebration of the ninth anniversary of his death I could not doubt that his martyrdom would be potent to stir the hearts of coming generations whenever any Government, foreign domestic, disregarded the rights of the people

A year before our war with Spain the Filipino people were in insurrection against that country, and they demanded among other things "Parliamentary representa-

injustice of it, arises largely from the fact that the colony is governed by laws made for it, but not binding upon the country which makes the laws. The Mexican who does not participate in the making of the laws of his country has at least the protection of living under laws which bind the maker as well as himself. So with the Japanese who does not vote; the laws which he must obey must be obeyed by those who do vote and the taxes he pays must be paid also by those who enjoy the franchise

CARABAO, CART AND DRIVER

But under a colonial system the subject must obey a law made for him by one who is not himself subject to the law. distinction is so plain that it ought to be apparent to any one upon a moment's

### EDUCATIONAL TESTS.

It is objected that but a small proportion of the Filipinos are educated; it may be answered that the number of the educated is increasing every day. The fact that the Filipinos support the schools so enthusiastically, even when those schools are established by outsiders and when the teaching is in a language strange to them, speaks eloquently in their behalf.

Nor is this a new born zeal. The Aguinaldo Government provided for public schools, and cock fighting being prohibited cock pits were actually turned into school houses in some sections over which the authority of his Government extended.

It is objected by some that the intelligent Filipinos would under independence use the instrumentalities of government to tyrannize over the masses. This is not a new argument; it is always employed where an excuse for outside interference is desired, but there is no reason to believe that the Filipinos would be less interested in the people of their own race and blood than are aliens whose salaries are such as to make it impossible for them to claim that they serve from purely altruistic motives.

# PROMISES OF EVENTUAL INDEPENDENCE.

That those in power in Washington contemplate independence must be admitted, unless those who speak for the Administration intend gross deception. In his speech on the evening of Rizal day, December last, Gen. Smith, one of the Philippine Commission and head of the educational department, said: "Popular self government for the Philippines is the purpose of both peoples. If either seeks to achieve it independent of the other the experiment is doomed to failure.

"If both work for it harmoniously, there is no reason why it should not be accomplished. establishing and maintaining a stable independent government."

SECRETARY TAFT'S PLEDGE. This, it is true, states when independence cannot be hoped for rather than when it can be hoped for, and yet, no honest man would use the language Secretary Taft employed without having in his mind the idea that independence would be granted at some future date. But his concluding words even more clearly present the hope of ultimate independence, for he saye:

"All that can be asserted is that the policy which has several times been authoritatively stated, that this Filipino Government shall be carried on solely for the benefit of the Filipino people a at self govern be Filipino ment shall be exten people as speedily they was themselves fitted to a sume and ercise it, must be pursued consistently by the people of the United States or else they shall forfeit their honor."

Here Secretary Taft places the American Government as far as he has power to pledge it—and he pledges the President also-to extend self government to the Filipinos as rapidly as they show themselves fitted for ft.

The great trouble about these utter ances and similiar ones is that they are not binding upon the Government, and the Filipinos are constantly disturbed by doubts and fears. Both at Manila and in the United States ridicule is often cast upon the aspirations of the Filipino people. and plans are made which are inconsistent with ultimate independence.

The attempt on the part of the commis sion to issue perpetual franchises is naturally, and I think rightfully, opposed by all Filipinos. If our occupation is to be temporary why should our legislation be permanent? Why bind the ward in perpetuity so that he cannot control his own affairs when he reaches years of maturity?

### A DECLARATION OF POLICY CALLED FOR.

What is needed is an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Filipinos when a stable government is established. It is not necessary that a definite time shall be stated, nor is it so important just when the Filipinos are to have their independence, as it is that the nation's purpose shall be made known in an authoritative way and that the subsequent acts of our Government shall be in harmony with that declaration.

I believe that a stable government can be established within a short time and that independence could be granted with advantage to our Government and with safety to the Elipinos within five years at the the Filipinos are to have their independence.

er independence is to period, there should be no

MR. BRYAN'S VIEWS.

Narrow Ties This Summer—Stocks Largely Out of Fashion—Mohair Suits for Hot Weather-82 Worth of Embroidery on Neglige Shirts-Leather Lined Seams. London tailors say that green is to be the modish color for men this year. It is especially in demand for flannels, and probably to this extent the fashion will be dopted in New York.

In other respects it is likely to be limited to details of dress. There may be green shirts and green ties, but green suits will be

GRAY AND GREEN FOR MEN.

LONDON TAILORS CUT THE AL-

LOWANCE OF POCKETS.

In London black or black and white fourin-hand ties are worn with green suits. In New York the suit will be black and white

or gray, while the neckwear will be green. Thus it will be another green and gray summer for men. That was foreshadowed by the tweeds sent here from Scotland. which are of gray cloth in the most modish patterns crossed with checks of light green. There is scarcely a gray tweed to be seen this year without its green in one shade or

style, so the men with light hair to whom green and gray are not becoming may wear

Some of the suits sent over this spring by the London tailors are shy on pockets. Some of the sack coats have one pocket on the inside and none outside. Others have one pocket on the outside, and this contains a small change pocket. Only flaps are where the pockets should be. This abolition of the pockets was primarily intended for men inclined to be stout.

There has also been a decrease in the number of trousers pockets. A tailor on Fifth avenue said the other day that few of his customers cared for the so-called pistol or hip pocket in their trousers and that the small change pocket was used by few of his customers. Fancy waistcoats also are less liberally supplied with pockets than they used to be. There seem to be just as many, but half of them are dummy pockets. One new waistcoat has no pock-

It won't matter much what your necktie is like this summer so long as it is narrow enough. Two inches is the smartest width. The tie is arranged with a tight knot, which of course parrows it still more.

put it on. These ties are prettiest in the solid colors.

They are expensive, costing \$2; but their price does not seem excessive when one

hand.

The narrow ties will remain the style so long as the high turnover collars are worn. There is an attempt on the part of some of the manufacturers to return to the former style of turnover collar, which did not have what is called the barlock that closes the collar in front, but merely met like an ordinary collar. In this case, of course, the collar opens, showing a slit down the front. Whatever the necktie may be, it is settled that the stock is no longer a possibility with a well dressed man, except under certain very particular circumstances. Hunt-

Stocks are always best in white. With stocks are always best in white. With them a racing plate, a gold safety pin or a horseshoe pin should be worn. The English crystal pins enamelled with sporting scenes give them color and are very well suited to the stock. Pearls or inwelled pins are out of place with this kind of the

as they are with any clothes intended for Whether the summer is very hot or not will have much to do with the popularity of the mohair suit, which tailors have been trying hard to introduce here for the last

tropical countries.

Several Spaniards of wealth who were

The best of this silk mohair is so thin that one can see the light through it. It is said to be moisture proof and is not unlike alpeca, although it has more body.

still that New Yorkers have been slow to take it up.

The mohair keeps in shape well, although it is not to be denied that the trousers need frequent pressing. The colors most frequently worn are black and dark gray. The lighter shades of gray which have a metallic, silvery tinge are not likely ever to be popular for wear in New York, although they might do for the country.

Here the suits have been made up in only two pieces with a skeleton lining. In Europe they are more elaborately finished, with a high waistcoat and a silk lining. A waistcoat seems an unnecessary accom-

weather use.

To make neglige shirts a little more costly than they would otherwise be and to give them some appearance of novelty makers are adding a thin line of embroidery to the middle pleat. The color of the embroidery than the color of the embroidery than the color of the embrone with the result of the color of the embrone with the color.

to the middle pleat. The color of the embroidery must harmonize with the rest of the shirt.

There is also a thin line of embroidery about the stiff turned back cuff, coming just at the central point. This ornamentation adds at least \$2 to the cost of a shirt, although it cannot be said to increase its

beauty to a corresponding extent.
Such shirts belong to the fresh class, which also includes the new leather lined seams that some of the English tailors are

The advantage of covering seams on the inside with leather does not appear at the first glance. American made clothes rarely wear out in that way. For poorly sewed English clothes some such protection might be necessary, though.

#### HEAD HUNTERS OF FORMOSA Like Dyaks, They Have an Unpleasan

Mania for Decapitation. The mountainous interior of Formose is inhabited by a race of bloodthirsty sav ages, whose chief delight is to sally forth head hunting raids. Few strangers the exceptions being some intrepid Japanese explorers) have ever penetrated far into the wild mountain country which is the home of these savages They appear to be akin to the Dyaks of

Borneo, says Macmillan's, but no definite study of their language or habits has you been made though interesting details will be found in Consul Davidson's voluminous book on Formosa. For hundreds of years he tribes, eight in number, have withstood their enemies, who have never been able to penetrate to their fastnesses. It remains to be seen what success the more systematic Japanese will achieve.

It seems almost incredible that the sta tion of a military force should not be safe from the raids of these head hunters, but it was the case a few years ago. time one of the tribes crept in the night a post of the Japanese and made off with a score of heads

score of heads

Their more usual method is to stalk the Chinese of either sex when they are engaged in tea picking. The savage creeps up unobserved to his victim, transfixes him with his spear, secures his head and is lost in a moment in the neighboring jungle.

another somewhere in the pattern.

It is better to look well than to be in the dark blue and be happy.

ets at all, but it is a freak garment.

The snartest London ties are a knit silk. which are now sent here in stripes as well as solid colors. Once a man wore one of these ties every day from October to April and it was as presentable then as the day he

thinks that some of the Fifth avenue haber-dashers charge \$4.50 for a winter four-in-

tain very particular circumstances. Hunt-ing dress requires a stock, which is, of

course, white.

For riding a stock is also appropriate, but that is the end of its utility for ordinary

summers. These suits are very popu-n Europe and have long been worn in

here last summer managed to look cool on the warmest days because they were these suits. The first firm to order these goods for the United States has its head-uarters in a Southern city. Northern and Eastern firms have followed its example.

The material is said to be the coolest that can be worn. It is so much of a novelty still that New Yorkers have been slow to

waistcoat seems an unnecessary accom-paniment to a suit intended only for warm

defined man left an order with a photographer to make a photograph of his body as it swung from the gallows, and send it to the uncle who had brought him up. The request was compiled with, and the shock to the uncle was so terrible that it completely unhinged his mind.

sending over here. These are said to strengthen greatly any wearing appared to which they are applied.